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CALM - BIG FOUR GATHERING

Agreed Agenda For Foreign Ministers Probable

West Calls On Russia For End Of Cold War

COMMENT

Recalling the controversy roused last year by the Financial Secretary's ultra-conservative approach to the Colony's budgetary problems, and noting a technical increase of \$33,000,000 in expenditure estimates for the coming financial year, Sir Geoffrey Follows' offerings at tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

Whether there is cause for anxiety among citizens already feeling the burden of the heaviest exactions in the Colony's history cannot be known until Sir Geoffrey's presentation of the Budget. But it is quite certain that experience, opposed to estimates, will be the factor guiding public opinion in its reaction to official proposals.

Small credence, for instance, will be given to anything suggestive of Cassandra-like warnings of a possible trade depression, forebodings of a dangerous falling-off of government revenue. That was the theme developed to justify an increase in direct taxation last year, and repetition can be calculated to raise a storm.

The figures tell their own story. Original estimates of expenditure have been elevated by supplementaries of the order of \$16,000,000 for military contribution. Not only have all votes been readily absorbed, but the accumulating surplus exceeded \$63,000,000 over the first eight months. The trend promises a final surplus for the year of well over \$80,000,000, and a total favourable balance near \$240,000,000.

Heavier spending to be budgeted for the coming year embody, presumably, the agreed military contribution and capital outlay connected with harbour development and defence, and actual income during 1950-51 exceeding \$250,000,000 must cause a strain in argument if further taxation is suggested.

Sir Geoffrey has been insistent on large reserves. Behind it can only be the ability to cope with an emergency. That being the intention, should a revenue drop occur, to delve into the public's past contributions to the Treasury would be the most equitable answer.

Paris, Mar. 5.
Russia and the Western Powers meeting here today, both put forward three-point agendas for consideration by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers as a means of easing tension in Europe.

Both dealt with Europe and Germany in particular, but whereas the agreed Western agenda included an Austrian treaty the proposed Soviet agenda omitted this subject.

DECISION REACHED ON PARALLEL

London, Mar. 5.
Britain and the United States have reached agreement on whether Allied troops in Korea should cross the 38th Parallel, but a statement announcing future operations policies can not be made in the interests of security, it was announced on Monday.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Kenneth Younger, was asked in the House of Commons about the future United Nations strategy in Korea in view of the recent Allied successes.

Mr Anthony Eden (Conservative) said he did not wish to press for tactical information but would like to know if the British and American governments had reached agreement on the question of crossing the 38th Parallel.

Mr Younger replied: "Yes, sir."—United Press.

WASHINGTON VERSION

Washington, Mar. 5.
A foreign diplomat said today that Great Britain has agreed to individual United Nations units pursuing the Communists across the 38th Parallel in Korea if the military situation necessitates it. However, the United States has agreed to consult with Great Britain if the U.N. field commander in Korea should consider that military strategy requires a large United Nations force to cross the Parallel.—United Press.

British POWs In Korea

Tokyo, Mar. 5.
Peking Radio broadcast on Monday the names of a number of British prisoners of war who were said to be safe and receiving good treatment.

The broadcast listed: — Terry Darby, Kew Gardens, Richmond; Don Treagus Worthing, Sussex; Balm Martin, Acton, London; Clive, Derby; Cecil McGee, Belfast; Ken Wyeth, Plumstead, London; Harry Melting, Liverpool; Gerry Balchin, Windsor; Rick Beadle, Battersea; Ray Ogle, Walkley, Sheffield; Peter, Huddersfield; Rube Nicholls, Coalville, Leicestershire; F. Underwood, Bournemouth; Andy Condon, Bathgate, West Lothian.—United Press.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers put forward their proposals at a three-hour meeting, described by a French spokesman as "very courteous." It was held in the pink Marble Palace.

Only Mr Ernest Davies, British Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, and M. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, spoke.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said afterwards that comparison of the two-suggested agendas left every reason for believing that an agreed agenda could be reached.

According to a Western source, the three-point Soviet agenda was as follows:

(1) Fulfilment of the Potsdam Agreement on the demilitarisation of Germany and the prevention of her remilitarisation.

(2) Consideration of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the consequent withdrawal of the Occupying Powers.

(3) Improvement of the situation in Europe and the passing over to a reduction of the armed forces of the United Kingdom, United States, France and the Soviet Union.

(Another spokesman gave this version of this point: improvement of the situation in Europe and the immediate proceeding to the reduction of the armed forces of the four Powers).

WESTERN AGENDA

The agenda put forward by the Western Powers comprised these points:

(1) Examination of the causes of the present international tension in Europe and the means of securing real and lasting improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Britain and France.

(2) The completion of a treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria.

(3) Problems relating to the re-establishment of German unity and the preparation of a peace treaty.

CALM ATMOSPHERE

A Western spokesman said that neither Mr Davies nor M. Gromyko, who put forward the respective suggested agendas, was "particularly polemical" and the atmosphere was quite calm.

Dr Philip Jessup, chief American delegate, was prepared to speak today but did not do so. M. Alexandre Parodi, chief French delegate, presided over the meeting.

Mr Davies will take the chair when the deputies meet again tomorrow at 4 p.m., then M. Gromyko and Dr Jessup in rotating order.

The talks, aimed at preparing the way to a "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' meeting, are expected to continue for several days.

'Red Dean' Draws Heavier Fire

London, Mar. 5.
The "Red Dean" of Canterbury, Dr Hewlitt Johnson, was called on today to "dissociate" himself from Communism or resign from his office.

The call was made in a letter to the 75-year-old Dean by a group of people who organised a "national pilgrimage" to Canterbury Cathedral recently as a demonstration against Communism.

They said: "We are very much distressed that Canterbury Cathedral should be desecrated by one, such as you, who so zealously serves the sworn enemies of God."—Reuter.

MOLLET BID TO FORM CABINET

Paris, Mar. 5.
The Socialist leader M. Guy Mollet today agreed to ask the National Assembly to invest him with the premiership following the collapse of the Plevin Cabinet last Wednesday.

M. Mollet will address the Assembly tomorrow afternoon and ask for a confidence vote. He must obtain an absolute majority (311 votes) in order to become officially the next Premier.

If he succeeds, he will form his cabinet. Constitutionally, he will not have to run the gauntlet of another confidence vote, but in practice all premiers, once invested, have asked for a second confidence vote after their cabinet has been constituted.

M. Mollet's chances of really getting the 14th postwar cabinet under way are variously estimated. The majority view is that he may get his vote tomorrow but will fail when he comes before the Chamber with his new cabinet, that is if he succeeds in constituting it.

M. Mollet has announced that there is agreement between parties on an economic and social programme, including new subsidies for coal, fertilisers and newsprint and corresponding new taxes on luxuries.

But the Radicals have indicated their disagreement.

The chief majority Party—the Popular Republican—has indicated that it is not in agreement with M. Mollet about his proposal to leave the thorny question of electoral reform to the Assembly itself to decide.—Reuter.

Embarrassing Gift Of An Elephant

Washington, March 5.

The tiny kingdom of Cambodia was all set on Monday to give President Truman a sacred elephant, but that raised a mammoth problem.

Mr Truman has no place to keep an elephant. His backyard is too small, and the Washington zoo already has enough elephants. So the United States suggested politely that it might be better for Cambodia to send a tiger. The zoo could use one.

Tiger or elephant, the problem is one of the first to arise between the United States and the kingdom of Cambodia which was a part of Indo-China until a year ago.

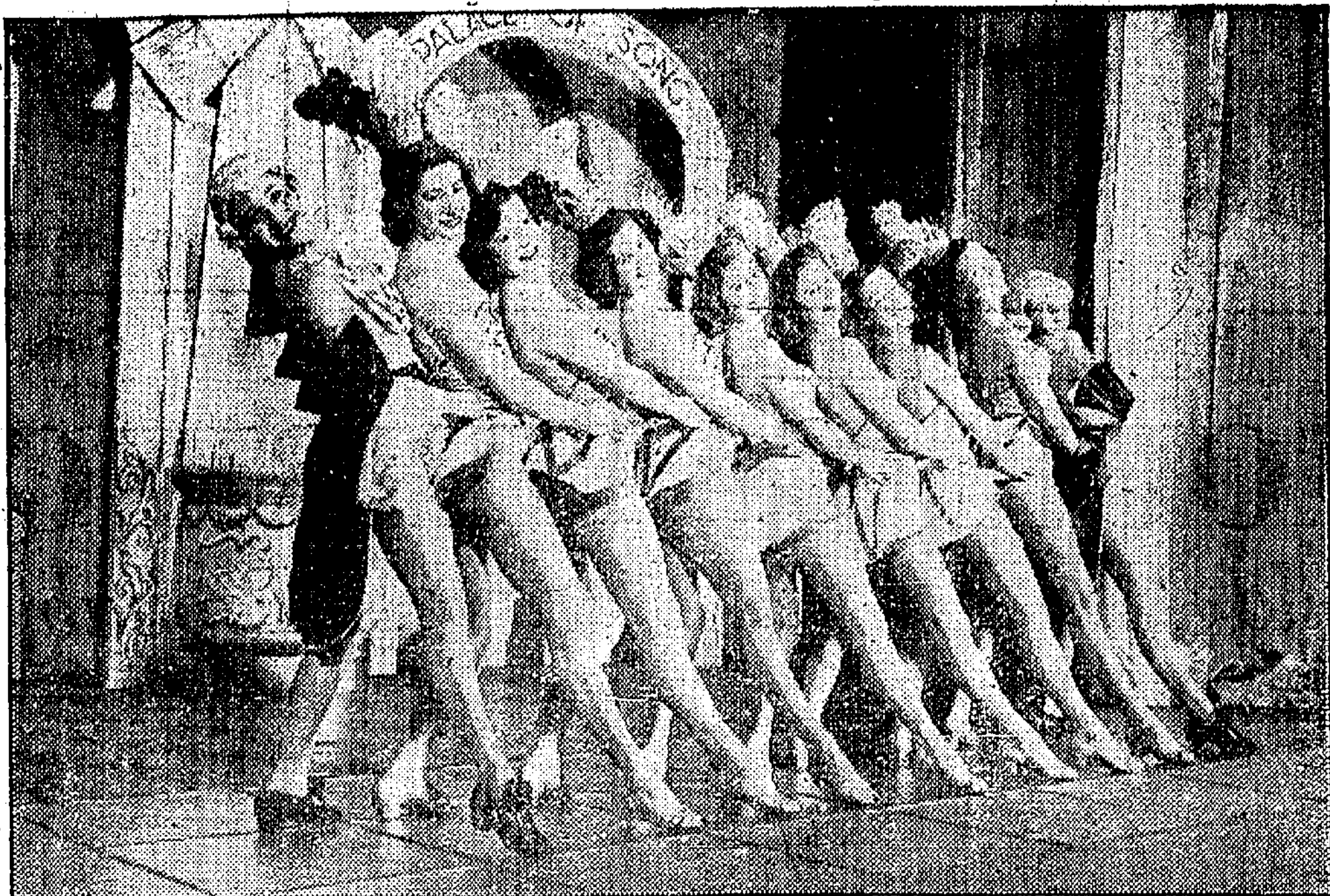
The first Cambodian minister soon will be arriving in the United States, and the Cambodian king, Norodom Sihaouk Darman, wanted to start off well.

Elephants are sacred in Cambodia, and the king reasoned

that the gift of an elephant to Mr Truman would be the highest honour he could bestow.

Washington officials however recall with some uneasiness that last year Mr Nehru donated two baby elephants to the local zoo. They grew so fast that they could not get in a plane and had to come by ship. The zoo never recovered from the transportation charges it had to pay. Maybe that is one reason why the United States prefers a tiger.

An authoritative source at the State Department said with considerable dignity that preference for a tiger had nothing to do with the fact that the elephant is the symbol of the Republican Party.—United Press.



A line-up of the Windmill Theatre lovelies as they appear in "Our Own 1951 Festival" at the famous London non-stop revue.—Central Press.

EISENHOWER MARKS TIME

London, Mar. 5. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Atlantic Pact Commander, has postponed naming the men who will command his European forces under the Atlantic Pact for another week, it was learned authoritatively here today.

His reason is believed to be the political storm which has blown up in Britain because an American admiral is to have the Supreme Naval Command in the North Atlantic.

The Atlantic Pact Supreme Commander is stated to be eager that his appointments should be acceptable to Mr Winston Churchill's Conservatives as well as to the Labour Government of Britain.—Reuter.

Hotel Racial Discrimination

London, Mar. 5. The Government today condemned racial discrimination in British clubs and hotels, but rejected a suggestion that it should stop it by legislation.

Mr Emrys Hughes, Labour, urged legislation in the House of Commons "in view of the discrimination in clubs, hotels and restaurants."

Mr Geoffrey de Freitas, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, replied that he fully shared Mr Hughes' view about the undesirability of this form of discrimination.

But the Home Secretary could—as at present advised—hold out no hope of the Government introducing legislation.—Reuter.

Britain Could Make A-Bombs

London, Mar. 5. Britain now has the technical knowledge to make atom bombs, the Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, said today.

He replied in the affirmative when asked this question in the House of Commons. Last month, the Conservative leader, Mr Winston Churchill, complained that Britain was backsliding in atomic production. It was "depressing to feel that we have been outstripped by the Soviets in this field," he said. But Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, told him that "utterly untrue" to say that Britain had failed to develop the bomb.

The questioner today was Mr William Armsby-Gore, Conservative.—Reuter.

U.S. ATTACK ON TIN PRODUCERS "FOOLS NOBODY"

Denounced As "Absurd"

By London Interests

London, Mar. 5. British tin interests today described the week-end attack on Commonwealth tin producers by the United States Senate Preparedness Subcommittee as "patently absurd."

They declared that "it would fool nobody." The Committee called upon the United States Government to stop buying tin from the stockpile until Britain and other non-Communist countries had agreed to end the "gouging" of American taxpayers by tin mine owners and speculators.

The Committee contended that tin producers appeared more concerned about the prospects of future unsaleable tin surpluses than with "the spectre of Communist aggression."

It proposed that the tin markets in Singapore, London and New York be closed and that stable prices should be negotiated among governments.

A spokesman for a leading tin organisation here said that the Senate Sub-Committee had completely ignored the fact that American stockpiling was almost entirely responsible for the present price of tin.

The United States now has the equivalent of seven years' reserve of tin metal yet the Sub-Committee says that the producers are concerned with the prospect of "future" surpluses, he continued.

"Perhaps the producers fear the collapse of a vital industry that would open the door to Communism in Malaya and elsewhere."

The tin situation, together with rubber and wool, was largely the result of American reluctance to conclude regulating agreements. At six major meetings of the Tin Study Group nothing had been accomplished.

At Geneva last October the United States representatives proposed a fixed price for tin of 75 cents a pound, or about £600 a ton when the world price was already 125 cents a pound, or £1,000 a ton.

AN EXAMPLE

The American view of the use of the proposed buffer stock purely as a means of replenishing their stockpile was another example of their attitude.

On the charge of under-production of tin the spokesman said that it was a well-known fact that the supply of high grade tin ore had largely been used up for the last war.

Every year that passed made it more difficult to mine the tin that was left.

Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative Member of Parliament who has important interests in Malaya, told Reuter that the prices of American cotton and grains during the five years immediately after the war rose by a far greater percentage over prewar levels than did the prices of Malayan rubber and tin.

BARTER SUGGESTION

It was only since Korea and because of the heavy purchasing for the American stockpile that tin and rubber had reached their present levels.

He suggested large-scale barter operations between the United States and the Commonwealth, trading rubber and tin for supplies of cotton and other American commodities as the best way out of the growing scarcity of key materials.

Other tin experts expressed the view that the American charges were part of a "softening up" process with one eye on the forthcoming meetings of the International Commodity Groups in Washington and in advance of any further international discussions on tin.—Reuter.

NOT JUST ROUND THE CORNER

Washington, Mar. 5. Dr Henry Smyth does not believe atomic submarines and planes are just around the corner.

Dr Smyth, member of the Atomic Energy Commission and veteran of the wartime project that developed the atom bomb, addressed winners of the annual Westinghouse science talent search tonight and said:

"No man and not even Congress can change the laws of Nature. Spending \$1,000,000,000 will not change these laws although it may help us to make use of them. We must not expect startling developments overnight in our necessarily slow efforts to understand how Nature works. According to current headlines, quick expenditure of millions of dollars will give us almost overnight aeroplanes that will fly 80 times around the earth without refuelling or submarines that will cruise indefinitely on a teacup of atomic fuel. Such exaggerated statements render no service to science or to country."

Dr Smyth went on to say that he believed man was intelligent enough to avoid suicide by the atom bomb.

"There are many thoughtful men who are frightened by the development of modern science," he said, "I do not share that fright."

He forecast, however, 20 or 30 years of national and international tension and cautioned, "We must prepare to resist aggression with all our strength for the foreseeable future."—United Press.

Truman Request To Congress

Key West, Florida, Mar. 5. President Truman asked the American Congress today to increase the "Voice of America" funds by \$97,500,000 to help counteract "distortions and untruths that the Communist leaders and their puppets are spreading."

He sent the request to the White House from his holiday retreat on this naval submarine base with the statement that "the present world conditions make it imperative that we avail ourselves of every possible means for presenting the truth to the rest of the world and counteracting the distortions and untruths that the Communist leaders and their puppets are spreading."—Reuter.

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in (The funniest 100 minutes on film!)
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"THE LIFE OF A PEKING POLICEMAN"

我這一輩子

A CHINESE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

E. GERMAN APPEAL TO POWERS

Berlin, Mar. 5. The Presidium of the East German People's Parliament today appealed to the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France to conclude a peace treaty with Germany before the end of this year.

It published a statement, asking these governments to place the question on the agenda of the four-power Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris.

The proposed treaty should be based on the demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany, the reunification of Germany, free foreign trade and the free development of Germany's industries for peaceful purposes, and the withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany one year after the treaty had been signed.

The People's Parliament was set up after last October's Soviet Zone elections.

Four days ago it appealed to the West German Parliament to work out a joint proposal to the "Big Four" powers on the basis outlined today. The West German Parliament will reply on Friday.

Last October the East German Prime Minister, Dr Otto Grotewohl, invited the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, to all-German unity talks. The invitation was rejected.

In January the People's Parliament sent a similar proposal to the West German Parliament. It has not yet been answered.—Reuter.

CHINESE REDS REINFORCED

Building-Up Stubborn Defence System South Of 38th Parallel

Russian Wife Of Briton Disappears

London, Mar. 5. The Russian wife of a former British Embassy official in Moscow disappeared from the Soviet capital on February 12, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

This information has been conveyed to the husband, Mr John Bolton, who is now a market gardener. In 1946, he married a Russian employed as a typist in the British Embassy. He was later transferred from the office of the British Air Attache in Moscow and has not seen his wife since.

This is the third Russian wife of a British subject to disappear in recent months.—Reuter.

Barbara's Secret Divorce Suit

Mexico City, Mar. 5. Barbara Hutton's secret divorce suit against her fourth husband, Prince Igor Troubetzkoy, was "published" in this Mexican quickie-divorce capital today but her spouse failed to enter the expected protest.

The "poor little rich girl" charged her one-time "Prince Charming" with cruel and inhuman treatment. The published notice of her divorce action was pasted unobtrusively on the White-washed walls of the combination gaol and courthouse, where several American screen stars and other celebrities recently won overnight divorces.

Prince Troubetzkoy was given until Wednesday to contest the suit but none of his battery of Mexican divorce lawyers showed up. He has threatened to fight for five years if necessary to prevent to the heiress to the wool-



DINING OUT—A bevy of chefs in San Juan, Puerto Rico, puts the finishing touches to the favourite native picnic—roast suckling pig, spitted for several hours over a coal fire. The fortunate guests will eat it at tables on the beach, followed by a siesta in the sun and all the swimming they can take.

British Warships Pound West Coast Areas

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

The Chinese Communists were today bringing up troops and supplies in Korea to build up their defences in the belt south of the 38th Parallel while Americans and South Koreans advanced on the extreme right of the United Nations offensive front.

Air reconnaissance spotted heavy road traffic in North Korea. One column comprised 700 vehicles. Other vehicles were crossing the Yalu River from the Manchurian border town of Antung and heading south along the Korean west coast road.

From positions off the coast north-west of Seoul, the British light cruiser Belfast, the British destroyers Constance and Cossack and the Australian destroyer Bataan, yesterday bombarded the coastal area.

In central Korea, Americans and South Koreans were making a wide outflanking movement through low hills about 30 miles from the east coast.

The centre and left of the fortnight-old central front offensive had run into determined opposition north-west of Hoengsong and observers here believed that General Ridgway, Eighth Army commander, was moving his men in the east to try and get around these defences.

The Eighth Army announced today that a British patrol had gone through Communist defences to enter Asiri, one and a half miles south-east of the Communist stronghold of Yongduri. The British withdrew to let Allied artillery play on the Communist positions.

Other United Nations men on the central front probed northwards.

Before dawn, Communist

worth five and ten cent store millions from winning a Mexican divorce. The notice said, however, that if he did not file a protest before March 7 it would be assumed he would "not have any objection" to granting of the divorce.—United Press.

counter-attacks against positions between Hoengsong and Pangnim were repulsed.

COMMUNIST RUSE

Communist troops caught in a village by American strafing planes today escaped by pretending to surrender.

When the planes stopped dropping napalm bombs and firing bullets and rockets, the Communist troops ran from the village to the shelter of a nearby forest.

An Air Force spokesman said that the Communists had several times earlier in the Korean war surrendered to light planes when United Nations troops were advancing not far away.

Today's incident occurred 30 miles northeast of Seoul.

After two pilots had made several runs dropping jellied gasoline the Communists ran into the open, waving their hands in surrender. The pilots thought that United Nations troops must be approaching the village and stopped firing immediately.

As soon as they flew away from the target, the Communists were observed running towards trees where the pilots said it was almost impossible to strafe them.

They claimed that 30 Communists were killed or wounded during the original attack.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER ATTACK

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

The American light cruiser, Manchester, bombarded Communist railroad and shipping targets along the east coast today within 75 miles of the Russian frontier. She ranged as far north as Kyongsong and claimed two bridges destroyed, temporary bypasses destroyed, direct hits on a tunnel on the vital main coastal railroad and the destruction of buildings in a railroad yard.

Numerous junks in the harbour near Kyongsong were destroyed by a second battery of fire.

The Manchester left the Wonsan area after bombarding it for 18 consecutive days. During the morning, her helicopter located a concrete railroad tunnel. Sixteen direct hits were smashed into the tunnel itself and several hits around the entrance caused landslides that put the tunnel out of commission.

Five direct hits destroyed a railroad bridge with two spans and three other hits destroyed one track bypass bridge beside it.

The highway, repaired after attacks earlier in the war, crumpled again under direct hits and more direct hits destroyed a bypass west of it. Late in the afternoon, the Manchester landed direct hits south of Kyongsong and several buildings were demolished in nearby railroad yards.—United Press.

Unbecoming To Shout

—Mr. Nehru

Washington, Mar. 5.

The State Department disclosed today that the Indian Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, recently told an American representative that his country wanted "all the help in the world from everyone in the world" and particularly welcomed indications that it would soon receive a "large quantity of wheat" from the U.S.

Mr Nehru made the statement to Mr Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Mr Nehru said it "amazed" him to find some people "saying they gathered the impression we never really wanted help." He noted that the late Mohandas Gandhi always had counselled India "to stand on our own feet" but added that, "In the matter of wheat, we have wanted it, we want it badly; we are facing a very severe crisis." He also opined that perhaps India did not "shout" loudly enough about its needs, but added, "It is unbecoming to shout." —United Press.

R O X Y

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
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Commencing To-morrow
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STARRING

Linda Cornet
DARNELL WILDE
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

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AT 9.45 P.M.

HISTORY'S FINEST
HOUR IN HEROISM!!
"HALLS OF
MONTEZUMA"

IN TECHNICOLOR
A 20th Century-Fox Picture



PAKISTAN STAND ON KASHMIR

Lake Success, Mar. 5. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, will speak for his country when the Security Council resumes consideration tomorrow of the Anglo-American proposal for a settlement of the Kashmir problem.

Sir Mohammed has already stated that his personal reaction to the Anglo-American resolution was one of disappointment, but the Pakistan Government's official views have not yet been made known.

Last week the Indian delegate, Sir General Narasing Rau, declared that the Indian Government was "wholly unable" to accept the British and American resolution.

Once Sir Mohammed has spoken and the official reaction of both contending parties is known, the British and American sponsors will be in a better position to decide whether their plan should be revised in any way.

Other members of the Security Council have not yet commented on the resolution and it was learned that so far no one, apart from the Pakistan delegate, has put his name on the speakers' list for tomorrow.

Sir Benegal, who is this month's President of the Security Council, has given up the chair for all meetings on the Kashmir problem to his successor, Mr D. J. Von Balluseck (Netherlands). Mr Balluseck will preside again tomorrow.—Reuter.

Highest Ever

Detroit, Mar. 5. General Motors today announced net earnings of \$821,115,724 during 1950—the highest profit ever reported by any corporation in the world.—United Press.

Queen's

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20
& 9.30 P.M.

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Egyptian Outcry Over The Morocco Situation: Move By Parliament

Cairo, Mar. 5.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies tonight unanimously denounced the French "methods of cruelty" in Arab Morocco. It also declared full support to the "Sultan, the Istiqlal leaders and the brave people of Morocco in their struggle for freedom and independence."

The deputies' move followed student demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria yesterday in support of the Nationalist Istiqlal movement in Morocco.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mustafa Nahas Pasha, said after a Cabinet meeting on Morocco yesterday that Egypt could not remain indifferent to the events in North Africa.

The Chamber of Deputies called upon the Egyptian and Arab Governments to spare no efforts to "put an end to the French massacres in Morocco" and asked its President to draw the attention of all Parliaments of friendly nations to the happenings there.

There were shouts from deputies demanding the breaking off of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with France. Criticism of the United States and Britain for not intervening was also heard.

Earlier the Foreign Minister, Dr Mohammed Salah El Din Bey, told the Chamber that Egypt, as an "Arab, Islamic and democratic State," was gravely concerned over the fate of the Moroccan people.

The Egyptian Government, he said, was taking all the necessary steps to put an end to the French Government's action there. He refuted the French claim that North African affairs were "internal matters of no concern to foreign States."

He said that neither Egypt nor any Arab or Islamic States were foreign or could remain aloof to the events in Arab and Islamic Morocco.

"AGGRESSION"

The Foreign Minister was replying to a question by a deputy, Mohammed Balal, who asked what steps the Government proposed to take regarding French "aggression" on the Moroccan people and whether the Arab League would take collective measures.

"This is aggression on an innocent people," he said.

The Foreign Minister, Salah El Din Bey, said that the Egyptian Government was investigating reports of "oppressive acts" by the French Resident-General in Morocco, General Alphonse Juin.

If these proved true, then it was a case of "one State carrying out armed aggression against another State," he said. He said that his Government and those of the Arab States, at a recent meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee, were concerned over the situation in Morocco and had charged the League's Secretary-General, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, to contact the Ambassadors of France, the United States and Britain in this respect.

As these contacts had proved of no avail the Egyptian Government had requested the summoning of the League's Political Committee as soon as possible to consider the latest developments and adopt the next steps. After stressing that the right of self-determination had now become established in international law and asserting that regions which did not yet enjoy self-government were entitled to justice and protection by the administering powers, Salah El Din Bey said: "Morocco is a country which lacks nothing of the attributes of statehood. Only force stands in the way of its independence and sovereignty."

The Foreign Minister concluded by saying that the course of international action open before the Arab States was to go to the aid of the Moroccan people and he called upon the Egyptian population to remain calm and help the Government to accomplish its duty.—Reuter.

PARIS THEORY

Paris, Mar. 5.

A suggestion that the anti-French campaign in Egypt might be intended to prevent the early conclusion of a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was made today by the Conservative evening newspaper, Le Monde.

"By a curious coincidence, the Press campaign against France was launched at the very moment when Amr Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador in London, arrived in Cairo," Le Monde wrote.

"It is generally considered that he carried the latest proposals of the (British) Foreign Office with a view to settling the Anglo-Egyptian dispute."

"It is, therefore, permissible to think that certain Egyptians hope to avoid the signing of a new treaty under the cover of the diversion which the Moroccan question would provide."

Le Monde also suggested that the Arab League was trying to do a deal with the United States. "The United States do not seem much inclined to sacrifice the State of Israel in return for Arab sympathies. That is why the attempt is being made to do the deal on North Africa."

"In other words they think they can gamble on a breach of Western solidarity. Is it necessary to underline how futile this calculation is?"

"For Egypt, in particular, it will be well to determine clearly whether her future is in Europe, in the concert of the great nations, or with the trouble-makers in the Arab League and the thieves' kitchens of Tangiers and elsewhere."

"The present development should likewise serve as a warning for the State Department. It is the direct response to the smiles very imprudently lavished some months ago by Washington on the more or less qualified representatives of the Arab League," Le Monde said.—Reuter.

FEZ QUIET

Casablanca, Mar. 5.

The only "rioters" in the town of Fez on Sunday were a crowd of football fans celebrating outside a local paper after their team "Wyad" beat an Algerian team, according to reports received here today.

The inhabitants of Fez and Casablanca were astonished by Egyptian Press reports of disturbances in Morocco.—Reuter.

MODERATION URGED

Washington, Mar. 5.

The State Department disclosed today that the United States had urged moderation on both sides in the reported trouble between the French and Moroccans.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott said American hopes for a moderate approach by both parties was communicated to French representatives in both Paris and Washington.

Mr McDermott emphasised that the State Department still had no confirmation of any kind regarding stories of bombing and rioting in French Morocco. Declaring that the State Department in recent days had noticed hints in the Arab and Egyptian Press that the United States had protested to France, Mr McDermott said: "We have not made any protest to France, but our views have been made known."

Another State Department official said the call for moderation by both sides was made only to the French because they represent the foreign interests of the Moroccan Arabs, but he added there was no reason why the American position should not be made public to everybody.

Mr McDermott said the State Department had no knowledge as yet of the reported appeal by King Abdullah of Jordan asking President Truman to intervene personally in the Moroccan situation.—United Press.

FRANCE ANNOYED

Paris, Mar. 5.

Embarrassment was caused in French official diplomatic quarters tonight by an American State Department announcement that the Department had urged France and Morocco to show "moderation" in solving the North African political situation.

It was categorically denied by a French Foreign Office spokesman that any move had been made by America on Morocco. All that happened, it was explained, was that General Juin and State Department officials had discussed the situation when M. Rene Pleven, Premier until recently, was in Washington at the end of January. It was presumed here that this was what the State Department official

RAF Meteor Missing

Baghdad, Mar. 5.

A Royal Air Force Meteor jet fighter, which left the RAF base at Habbaniyah, in Iraq, last Thursday for Bahrain failed to reach its destination and is missing.

British and American planes have searched for it without success, usually well-informed quarters said today. The pilot's next of kin are being informed.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST REBELLION

Rome, Mar. 5.

Ten thousand Italian Communists and fellow-travellers have split with the Communist Party since the Magnani-Cucchi revolt five weeks ago, according to Signor Ignazio Silone, a prominent leftwing Social Democrat today.

He said in a letter published in today's Giornale d'Italia that it must now be clear to everybody that the two rebels (Paolo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi) had caused "a crisis of vast proportions" in the camp of Italian Communism and its allies.

"This crisis has just begun," Signor Silone wrote. The Magnani-Cucchi movement for a new independent movement had spread already to most parts of Italy, Signor Silone said in his letter.

It had various provincial committees, sections and local branches. It would soon have a National Committee composed of men who had left the Communist and (extreme leftwing) Socialist parties as well as organisers without party affiliation.—Reuter.

spokesman, Mr Michael McDermott, was alluding to.

At the same time, it was felt that today's State Department announcement could have come at a more opportune time.

A statement introduced today referring to talks that took place six weeks ago before the situation with the Sultan of Morocco had become acute was, it was felt here, liable to create a wrong impression of American pressure upon problems which were strictly outside the scope of intervention by third-party powers.—Reuter.

PRESS ASTONISHED

Rabat, Mar. 5.

Newspapers throughout Morocco commented with a mixture of astonishment and anger today on reports published in Cairo that Fez had been bombed by French troops.

The "Courier du Maroc" in Fez remarked sarcastically that at the moment of the reported bombardments the Moroccan Municipal Council was meeting to discuss the question of widening roads.

"L'echo du Maroc" here expressed anger that the Egyptian journalists who came to Morocco recently could "swallow such abominable lies that the Moroccans themselves are the first to repudiate them." The paper added that the reports constituted a grave injury to France.

"The truth being too simple to say, detractors of French presence in Morocco resorted to criminal reports which were taken up with revolting partiality."

The "Progress Marocain" and "Petit Marocain" of Casablanca saw in the reports a manoeuvre of the Istiqlal Party trying to deceive opinion abroad about its defeat.—United Press.

THE TIMES

Review of

The British Colonies

Never has the process of change in the British colonial territories been more rapid than it is to-day. And never has full and informed discussion of the problems of colonial development and administration been more necessary.

THE TIMES — by common consent the foremost newspaper in the world — issued last year three special Surveys of the British Colonies, which were widely appreciated. It has now been decided to establish THE TIMES REVIEW OF THE BRITISH COLONIES as a regular quarterly publication, appearing in March, June, September and December.

Each issue of THE TIMES REVIEW OF THE BRITISH COLONIES will survey the progress of events during the previous quarterly period in all parts of the colonial empire and will discuss a wide range of colonial subjects — political, social, financial, economic, administrative, cultural. The first issue in March will contain

articles on West African railways; the position in Hongkong; British West Indies housing; pest control in colonial agriculture; plantation conditions in Malaya; development in western Uganda; secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia; African technical education; and big game.

24 pages Illustrated

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JAPANESE TREATY MANOEUVRES

U.S. Accuses Soviet Of Trying To Delay A Settlement

State Department Reply To Malik Announcement

Washington, March 5.

The State Department today charged the Soviet Union with persistently seeking to delay the Japanese peace settlement by insisting on the right to veto its provisions, but reasserted the American intention to go ahead without Russia if necessary.

The American assertion was made in a State Department statement commenting on the announcement in New York on Saturday by Mr Jacob Malik that he was not conducting any talks with the special presidential envoy, Mr John Foster Dulles, on the Japanese peace treaty.

The State Department said that Mr Malik's statement was apparently made under instructions of the Soviet Government to fit in with the propaganda professions of the Soviet Union as to peace and an overall Japanese peace.

The announcement said: "The United States will persist in seeking an overall peace for Japan. But it concedes to no one the right to veto the peace. The Soviet Government has persistently sought a veto position, and that is what has already unduly delayed the Japanese settlement."

With reference to Mr Malik's assertion that Mr Dulles' remarks at a Press conference last week to the effect that the Russian envoy to the United Nations had expressed willingness to confer on the treaty was absolutely groundless, the State Department said:

"The facts are these: On Feb. 26, 1951, immediately following Mr Dulles' return from the Far East, Mr Dulles asked Ambassador Gross to inform Mr Malik of his (Dulles') return and of his desire, as previously stated to Mr Malik, to continue the discussion of the Japanese peace treaty. Ambassador Gross on Feb. 27, 1951, conveyed this message to Mr Malik and received the impression that Mr Malik was prepared to continue the discussions."

Commenting on the portion of Mr Malik's statement which said: "I do not conduct any talks with Mr Dulles on the Japanese peace treaty," the State Department said:

"The facts are these: On Oct. 16, 1950, Mr Dulles met Mr Malik at the former's home office at 72, East 91st Street, New York City, for about two hours, at which time Mr Dulles handed Mr Malik a seven-point statement of the principles which the United States believes should govern the terms of the Japanese peace treaty and which were being similarly discussed with other governments. Mr Dulles discussed these points in detail with Mr Malik."

AIDE MEMOIRE

The statement continued: "On Nov. 20, 1950, Mr Malik again met with Mr Dulles at the same place and gave Mr Dulles an aide memoire setting forth certain inquiries and attitudes of the Soviet Government toward the United States' statement of principles. This aide memoire was published next day by the Soviet Government at Moscow."

"On Dec. 28, 1950, Mr Dulles through Ambassador

Gross furnished Mr Malik with the response of the United States to the Soviet aide memoire above referred to. This response was published by the Department of State on Dec. 28, 1950.

"On Jan. 13, 1951, Mr Dulles, by pre-arrangement with Mr Malik, called on Mr Malik at the Soviet Mission and informed Mr Malik fully as to his forthcoming trip to Japan and of his intention to confer further with Mr Malik on the Japanese peace treaty upon his return. Mr Malik at that time informed Mr Dulles he had not yet received from his Government any further observations on the reply of the United States to the Soviet aide memoire which he had earlier given to Mr Dulles but as soon as these observations were reported he would communicate them to Mr Dulles."

"No such communication has been received."—United Press.

Battle Of The Films

London, Mar. 5.

The Indian film "The Kashmir Story," made a surprise appearance at a West End news theatre over the week-end. The cinema is within three minutes' walk of another cinema where a pro-Pakistan film "Kashmir Conflict," is being shown.

The first time that permission was sought for the public showing of the Pakistan film, the London County Council refused it, unless a film showing the Indian viewpoint in Kashmir was also exhibited at the same time and given equal publicity.

Later, on representations being made by Educational Films, producers of the film, the LCC modified their decision and agreed to the showing of the film unconditionally until April 14.

A spokesman of the LCC said that permission had also been given for the showing of the Indian film, "The Kashmir Story." It is understood that the Monseigneur News Theatre has now obtained a copy of the

Mr. Dulles' Impressions Confirmed

Washington, Mar. 5.

Mr John Foster Dulles said today that he was interested and gratified to note that the Mainichi newspaper poll seems to confirm his impression that the preponderant majority of Japanese would welcome the stationing of American forces on a provisional basis in and around Japan to provide security after the peace settlement.

Commenting to the United Press on the results of the Mainichi poll, which showed more than three-fourths of Japanese favouring this security arrangement, Mr Dulles said, "In my report to the American people of March 1, it was our impression that the Japanese people welcomed the suggestion I had made in Japan for providing Japan with security after the coming into force of the peace treaty. I am interested and gratified to note that the poll conducted by the Mainichi seems to confirm the impression we had gained."

Other members of the Dulles Mission said they were quite pleased with the results of the Mainichi poll since it confirmed substantially what they reported to the State Department concerning Japanese opinion.—United Press.

Israel's Food Stockpile

Tellaviv, Mar. 5.

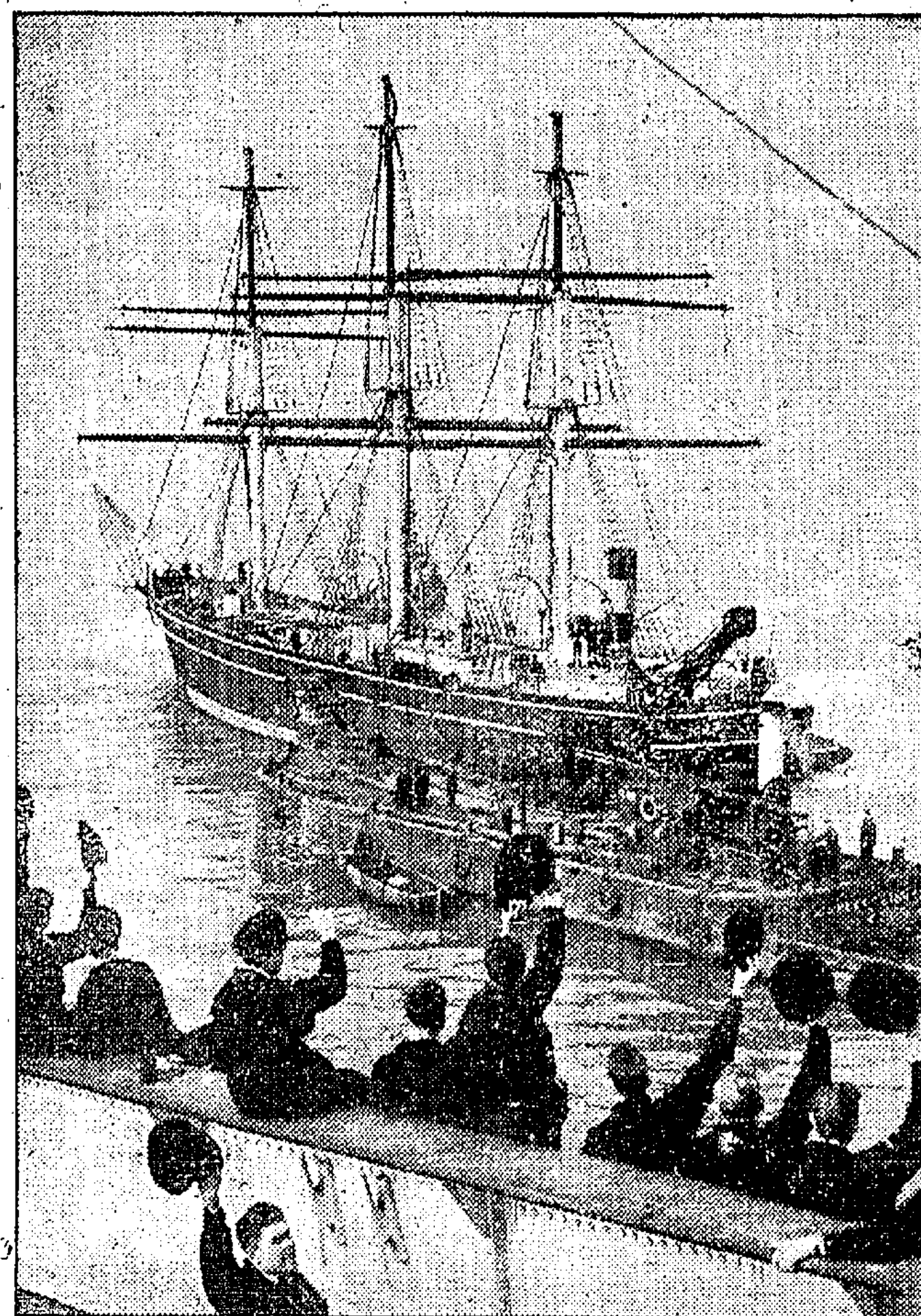
It was disclosed today that the Israeli Government has a stockpile of rough basic foodstuffs to feed the country for six months in the event of war.

The Agriculture Minister, Mr Pincas Lavon, told newsmen negotiations were under way with the United States for additional large quantities of wheat which would be sent here as economic aid.

Exports will arrive shortly to build storehouses for the foodstuffs.—United Press.

Indian film from some private sources in London.

After April 14 both films must be shown together or not at all.—Reuter.



The famous racing tea clipper "Cutty Sark," which from 1870 to 1922 was on the regular service in the China tea trade and then the Australia wool trade, shown being moved by tugs to her new anchorage at Millwall Docks, where surveyors will examine her to see if the old craft is suitable for preservation.—Central Press.

Indian Delegate's Kashmir Claims

Lake Success, Mar. 5.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, India's representative in the Security Council, said in a United Nations radio interview that he believed an impartial plebiscite in Kashmir would go in favour of India.

He was replying to the question: "In view of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Kashmir people are of the Moslem faith, how do you foresee the result of an impartial plebiscite to which both India and Pakistan have agreed?"

Sir Benegal said: "I am glad you asked me this question, because there is a good deal of misconception on this subject."

"Even today, after the separation of Pakistan, India has a Moslem population of about 40 million, which is a large and influential section whose interests are of as much concern to the Government of India as those of any other section."

"India is a secular State. There are large numbers of Moslems in Kashmir who would like Kashmir also to be a secular State and who think that their political and economic problems would be best solved by remaining in India."

Replying to other questions the Indian delegate declared that the dispute over Kashmir was one of several that existed between India and Pakistan.

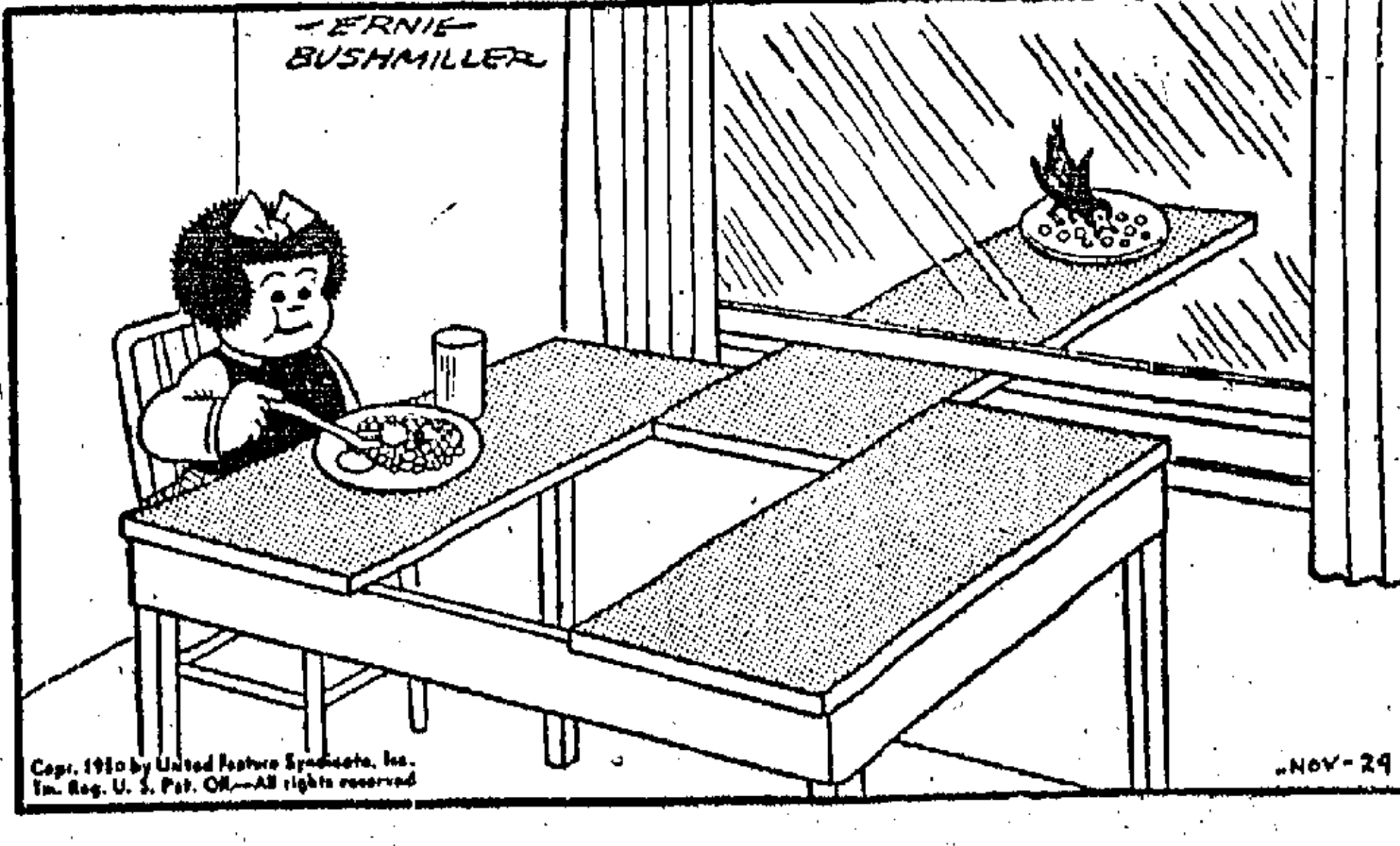
"This should not be a matter of surprise," he said. "When a sub-continent which for centuries has grown up as a single economic and political entity is suddenly split up into two separate States, serious problems are likely to arise."

"This has happened in the case of India and Pakistan."

An agreement over Kashmir between India and Pakistan, Sir Benegal added, would help toward agreements on other disputed matters "and make for better relations between the two countries and be a stabilising factor in Asia."—Reuter.

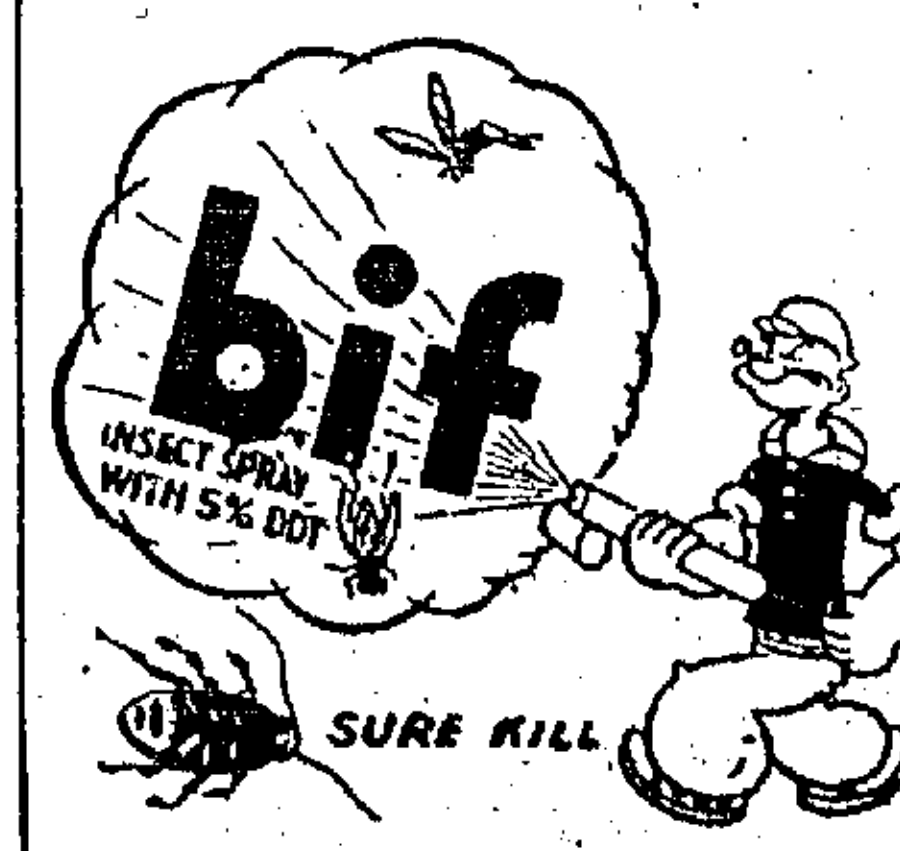
NANCY

Filling the Bill



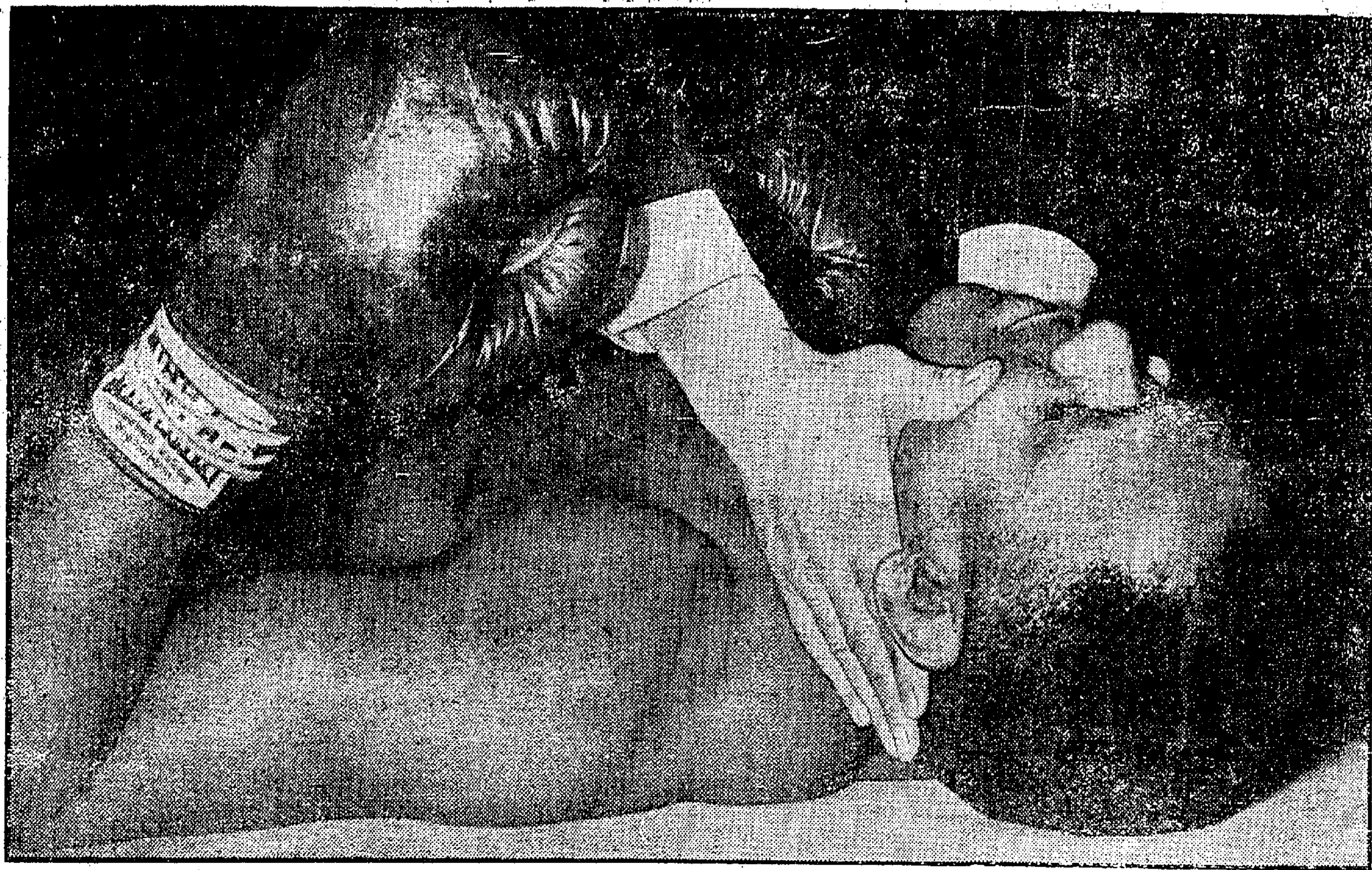
By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., HONGKONG

EIGHT-NINE-OUT, AND THEN THE DOCTOR



Two hands—hands of unexpected sensitiveness in these surroundings—reach down to an unconscious boxer.

They are the hands of a doctor, the man they examined is Lloyd Marshall. For 10,000 people at Harringay (five guineas a seat for some) it was the climax to an astonishing evening.

Two British champions—middleweight Randolph Turpin and cruiserweight Don Cockell—boxed a total of 83 seconds to win their matches. Out of those 83 seconds 20 were spent on the floor by the losers.

Turpin won the Middleweight Championship of Europe from the Dutchman, Luc Van Dam, in 48 seconds (including the ten seconds count).

When Turpin arrived back in his dressing room a Dutch boxing promoter Mr Wilmsen, gave him a victor's hoop of tulips and a message of congratulation from the Dutch people.

Then Mr Wilmsen went to Van Dam's dressing room with a coffin-shaped box of more Dutch flowers.

Cockell sent Lloyd Marshall, coloured American conqueror of Freddie Mills and Tommy Farr, through the ropes in 25 seconds, and the ten seconds count made the total 35 seconds.

Marshall was brief about his eclipse. He said: "Cockell hit me with a right and everything went black."

Rugby League Cup Draw

Manchester, Mar. 5. The draw for the third round of the Rugby League Cup, made here today, resulted as follows: Salford v. Warrington. Leeds v. Halifax. Wigan v. Huddersfield. Barrow v. Bradford Northern. The matches are to be played on Saturday, March 17.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL CUP

London Mar. 5. The following was the result of a Rugby Union match played today at Richmond.

HOSPITAL CUP
Second Round Replay
St Thomas's Hospital 11,
Guy's Hospital 0.—Reuter.

Points For Port Vale

London, Mar. 5. Port Vale beat Plymouth Argyle by two goals to one in a Third Division (Southern) football match played today. This match was a replay of the match abandoned on December 30.—Reuter.

TWO FIGHTS LAST EXACTLY 63 SECONDS AS TWO BRITISH BOXERS GET TOUGH

By PETER DITTON

London.

Until the night of February 27 there were many members of the boxing fraternity who believed that Randolph Turpin, the British Middleweight Champion, stood rather less than no chance at all against the World Champion, "Sugar" Ray Robinson. But after seeing him demolish Holland's Lucien Van Dam in 48 seconds to add the European title to his honours, opinions are being hastily revised.

Robinson has never boxed in Britain, but he has gained a reputation here as a killer just the same. On what evidence? On the evidence of his quick victories over several mediocre Continental middleweights. Van Dam was one of them. It took Robinson four rounds to knock him out.

Does that form show that Turpin could beat Robinson? I would not care to make a prediction on that, but the wise men (and there are more of them in the boxing fraternity than in any other line of business I know) are now saying that Robinson had better watch out.

Jack Solomons, Britain's gift to boxing, plans to stage the Robinson-Turpin battle as a Festival of Britain attraction. But before then, Turpin must meet Dave Sands, of Australia, for the Empire title which Sands took from Turpin's brother Dick by another first round knockout some eighteen months ago.

HARDER THAN SANDS

Sands is another mighty hitter. If I make a wary statement that Turpin hits harder, I do so

not as a self-styled expert but merely as one who has watched them both in action. I haven't the slightest idea what it feels like to be hit by either of them, and I have no desire to find out. I just offer the opinion for what it is worth—Turpin hits harder than Sands. Take it or leave it.

The fight between Don Cockell, the British Lighthweight Champion, and Lloyd Marshall, the American conqueror of men like Mills, Maxim, and other exponents of the deadly art, lasted exactly 35 seconds—one second for every year of Marshall's age.

Farther down the bill, we saw Terry Ratcliffe add another scalp to his belt by disposing of Scotland's by no means inconsiderable Bill Rattray. Watch Ratcliffe—he is a future champion.

REAL ACTION

The real action of the evening, however, was provided by Cliff Anderson, of British Guiana, and

a Frenchman named Gustave Perrot. Anderson drew applause with a clever display of bobbing and weaving, but for all his energy and apparent aggressiveness, he did not inflict much damage on his opponent.

In the last round the Frenchman came out fighting, as they say in boxing literature. His previous efforts had consisted of landing huge wallops some three feet in front of Anderson's nose—gyrations which, if they did nothing else, helped to clear some of the cigar smoke away from the ringside.

But this time he meant business. He not only meant it—he delivered it. A right swing (how else could one describe it?) landed on Anderson's jaw, and the coloured boy went down. The bell saved him a couple of seconds from the end of the round, but it was clear that he could not have risen, anyway. The referee declared a draw, and in the circumstances it was undoubtedly the wisest decision. —(London Express Service)

Imtiaz Ahmed Carries His Bat For 187 Runs

Bombay, Mar. 5.

A dour and fighting innings of 187 runs not out by Imtiaz Ahmed, of Pakistan, enabled the Prime Minister's XI to save an innings defeat in their match here today against the Commonwealth cricket touring team.

Faced with the tourists' first innings lead of 332 runs, the Prime Minister's XI scored 173 follow on, scored 363 runs for the loss of four wickets by the close today.

Tomorrow is the last day of this four-day charity match.

In their first innings, the Prime Minister's XI scored 173 runs in reply to the Commonwealth's total of 508 runs for five wickets declared. They now have a lead of 31 runs over the tourists with six wickets remaining.

SECOND WICKET STAND

Imtiaz found a gallant partner in the Bombay all-rounder, R. S. Modi, and the pair put on a valuable 139 runs for the second wicket, of which Modi made 79 runs.

The two pace bowlers of the tourists, Ridgway and Shackleton, offered little threat when the Prime Minister's XI followed on, and Ames had to bring on his spinners before lunch.

The move met with success for Ramadhin had Bannerjee caught by Gimblett for 15 runs. But then Imtiaz and Modi played all the bowling steadily. However, Ramadhin again struck a blow for his side and clean-bowled Modi after his splendid knock.

Dooland, the Australian all-rounder, took the other two wickets which fell today. The wicket is still playing perfectly and there is no hint of a break in the weather.—Reuter.

RECORD LIFT AT ASIAN GAMES

New Delhi, Mar. 5.

Mehmoud Namdjou, of Iran, tonight beat the world record for the bantamweight weight-lifting class by raising an aggregate of 700 pounds in winning the title in the Asian Games here.

This bettered his own world record of 693 pounds. He also equalled the bantamweight world record of 214-¾ pounds for the two hands snatch, held by Meghbul, of Egypt, but this performance is not likely to be recognised as he did not weigh in after lifting.—Reuter.

Abdul Bari Impresses

London, Mar. 5.

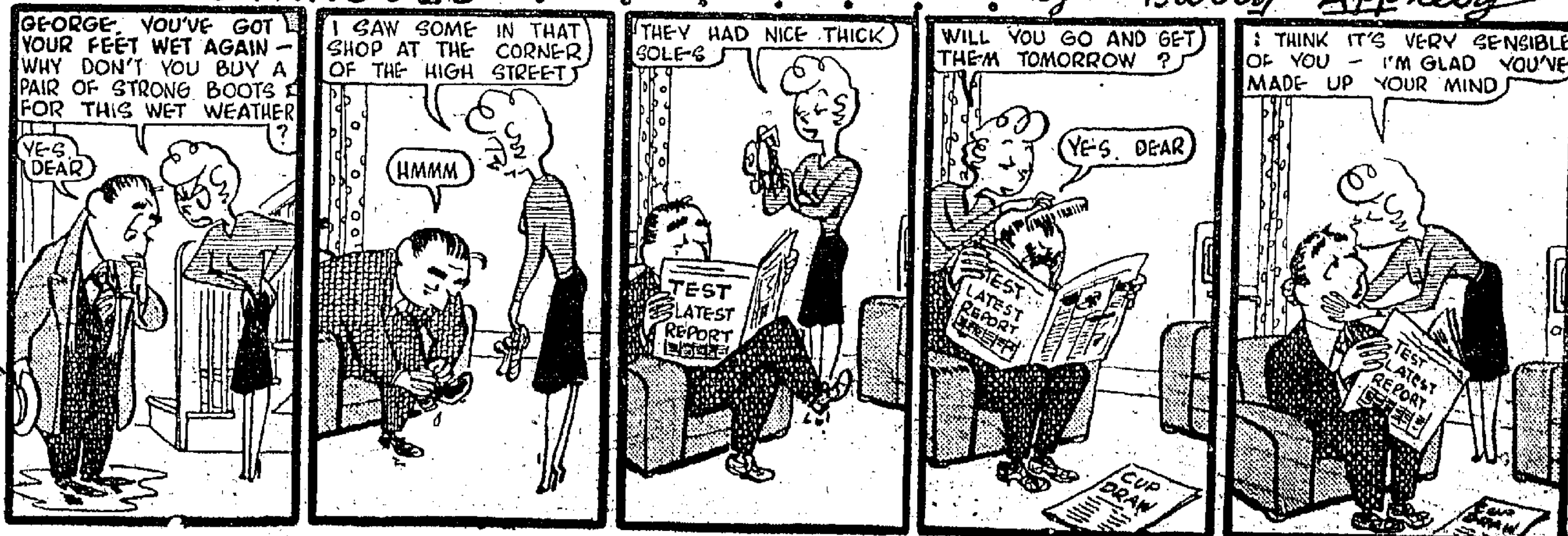
Abdul Bari, the Indian Squash Rackets Champion, impressed with his hard-hitting and fast technique in the first round of the British Professional Championship at the Lansdowne Club here today.

He took only a quarter of an hour to defeat Peter Smith, of London, by 9-1, 9-3, 9-1 and looks almost certain to go through to the semi-finals in which his opponent would probably be Jim Dear, of London, the holder.

Bari was runner-up to Dear in this Championship last year.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

World Rice Crop Expected To Show A Big Increase

Washington, Mar. 5.

One of the world's largest rice crops estimated at 119,000,000 short tons of milled rice is being harvested in the 1950-51 crop year, the Agriculture Department reported today.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON TIN

New York, Mar. 5.

The leading Bolivian tin producers said today that an agreement has been reached with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that may lead to a higher price for tin during the next two years.

Dr. Marricco Hochschild said the contract will probably be signed formally in two or three weeks. No change was made in the price which continues to be the price quoted in New York, but the door is left open to an increase. The verbal agreement includes a 30-day option for Bolivian producers to adopt the pricing system under which Belgians and Dutch sell to the R.F.C.

Belgian and Dutch representatives are expected to initiate a conference in Washington with the R.F.C. on the pricing system, and the price paid for Bolivian tin will depend largely on the outcome.

If a new pricing system is devised which Bolivian producers consider favourable then they will have 30 days in which to accept it or continue receiving the New York price. However, it is pointed out in tin circles that the matter must be given close study because while the world price is currently higher than the New York price the reverse might be true if the trend toward peace develops. In a two-year contract it might be more favourable for Bolivia to receive the New York price. United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Mar. 5.

The tin market opened today rather uneasy. Turnover was 180 tons, including 30 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	1,430
Spot tin, sellers	1,430
Business done at	1,430-1,435
Three-months tin, buyers	1,335
Three-months tin, sellers	1,340
Business done at	1,350-1,350
Settlement	1,435

—United Press.

London Rubber Futures

London, Mar. 5.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb.	72½-73½
April	69½-70½
April/June	66½-67½
July/September	60½-61½
October/December	56½-57

—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Mar. 5.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tin, Grade A (99.80 per cent. or higher)	175.00
New York, per lb.	175.00
Lead, common, New York, per lb.	19.00 bid
Zinc, prime western, New York, per lb.	21.50 nominal
Copper, (Electrolytic, export) F.O.B. New York, per lb.	28.00 nominal

—United Press.

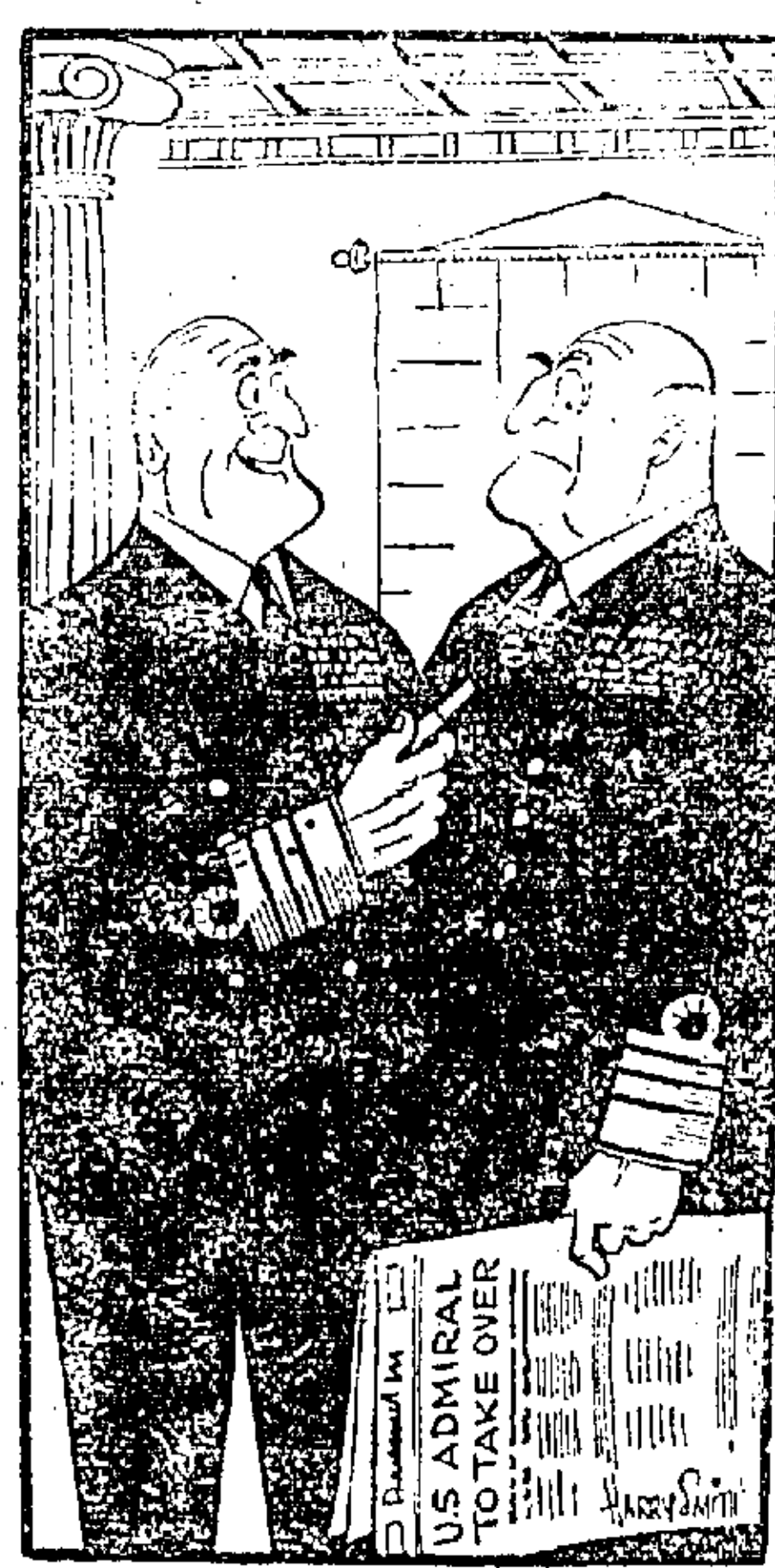
ATOMIC ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY

By SIR HENRY TIZARD, F.R.S.

I OFTEN read articles, and I hear opinions expressed, which seem to indicate a widespread belief that civilian uses of atomic energy are going to be of immense economic importance before many years have passed. I have even heard it said that, just as steam power raised this country from a state of poverty to unimagined heights of opulence before the end of the nineteenth century, so will atomic energy provide the ultimate solution of our present economic difficulties, provided that we can rub along somehow for the next twenty or thirty years. No analogy could be worse than this, nor display a greater ignorance of the influence of science on history.

This excessive optimism is not the fault of those who know most about the subject. Sir John Cockcroft, Director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, is not only a physicist of international reputation but also a highly trained and experienced engineer. I have never heard him express an exaggerated view of the economic importance of atomic energy in the near future. Indeed in a public address he reminded his audience of the long years that elapsed, and the immense amount of research that had to be done, before Faraday's discovery of electro-magnetic induction became of any real practical significance. And I think that it is fair to say that the discovery of available sources of atomic energy holds out as yet no hopes of being so revolutionary from an economic point of view as the discovery of how to convert mechanical into electrical energy.

The economic value of atomic energy will depend on whether it can provide, in certain places and in certain circumstances, needed sources of power which cannot be more easily or more cheaply provided by existing methods; and that will remain



"Maybe we'll get used to it. Hawkins — have some gum chum!"

Within the past few days it has been reported that British engineers have plans for building an "atomic engine" to power an aircraft-carrier, and that American experts have reached the design stage in the development of nuclear-powered aircraft. Here Sir Henry Tizard cools some of the exaggerated hopes that may be aroused by such news.

in doubt for many years. I cannot yet see the slightest evidence that atomic energy can replace coal as the basis of material civilisation, nor that the use of atomic energy for the production of power can significantly raise the standard of living of any nation, within the lifetime of any living person.

The invention of the internal-combustion engine was of far greater economic importance than anything that can at present be imagined to emerge from the exploitation of atomic energy during the next fifty years or so. The internal-combustion engine replaced the horse, and provided a means of producing cheap mobile sources of power. It did not replace coal; on the contrary, it created indirectly a large additional demand for coal. More important still, it led to the creation of new industries of world-wide importance, including the aircraft industry. Atomic energy will be of real economic importance only if its exploitation also leads to the creation of entirely new industries.

At Harwell atomic energy is being converted into heat on a large experimental scale day after day in perfect safety and under perfect control. That heat could be used to raise steam. But it would be very inefficient to do so, because the heat is being evolved at a low temperature.

There is no fundamental reason why it should not be evolved at a much higher temperature. The practical difficulties—mainly those of finding materials which will stand up to the combined effects of high temperatures and bombardment by nuclear particles—are formidable, but there is confidence that they can be overcome. The general conclusion is that the cost of production of electricity from atomic energy through steam will then be of the same order as the cost of production from coal.

Every time that the cost of coal goes up, the atomic-energy enthusiasts rejoice. And very naturally they do not dwell unduly on the possibility of the price of uranium ores increasing when the demand becomes large and the richest deposits are worked out. But my view is that, even if the cost of producing electricity from atomic energy turns out to be less than the cost of production from coal, it will make very little difference to the economic strength of the country.

Its real value may well be to provide an insurance against future inability to raise enough coal for the needs of the nation. It may then be better to import fuel in the form of uranium ores than in any other form. But when that time comes to stay this country will certainly not be able to support its present population.

It may be asked whether these rather discouraging views are consistent with my support of the policy of spending large sums of money on research and development in the field of atomic energy. Certainly they are. This new enterprise calls for the highest skill in science and technology, which is of incalculable value, for the demand stimulates the supply. We shall not be able to maintain our position as a great industrial nation unless the standard and supply of technologists is continuously raised. The indirect effects of the large-scale researches now in progress on other branches of engineering and industry will, I am sure, be great.

Finally, we must not forget that we are only at the very beginning of an entirely new and exciting adventure. If we cease to be adventurous we shall cease to exist as a great nation. No one can foresee what may emerge from further research. It will be contrary to all precedent if nothing emerges within the next fifty years which will open up fresh fields for industrial enterprise. So let us, by all means, take a long view, and a bold view, but do not let us delude ourselves into thinking that the use of atomic energy for the production of power on land, or for the propulsion of ships at sea, is going to be of any real economic importance for a long, long, time.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

Love all

N.

♠ A 8 7 4 3
♥ K 6 2
♦ K Q 8 5
♣ 7

W.

♠ J 5 2
♥ 10 8
♦ J 6 4
♣ K Q 10 9 4

E.

♠ 10 7 3
♥ A 10 9 7
♦ J 6 5 2
♣ S.

S.

♠ K Q 9 6
♥ A Q 5 4
♦ 3 2
♣ A 8 3

Various bidding methods were used on this hand from a pairs contest. South invariably passed if his One Spade opening was raised direct to Four; at other tables North had to backpedal after an exaggerated forcing take-out of Three Diamonds.

The slam was reached after the delayed game raise: One Spade—Two Diamonds; Two Hearts—Four Spades. South now bid Five Clubs, and North's reply of Five Hearts encouraged him to bid Six Spades.

Most of the declarers drew trumps and led ♠ 2, hoping that West held ♠ A or that the Hearts would break. East won with ♠ A and returned ♠ 10, and all was well for South if he ruffed a third round of Diamonds, setting up an automatic squeeze on East in the red suits.

London Express Service.

ABLE SEAMAN



By Holt

COLLECTIVE SECURITY DRIVE

Prompt Coordination Of Development Urged By America

Acheson Plan Explained In U.N. Committee

New York, Mar. 5.

The United States urged today that the "free nations of the world" should immediately begin applying a system of collective security to meet threatened aggression.

Lord Fraser Agrees With Mr. Attlee

Gibraltar, Mar. 5.

Britain's First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Lord Fraser, said here today that he was personally satisfied that the appointment of an American admiral as Supreme Commander in the Atlantic was the best policy for Britain.

The vital area in the East Atlantic would be under a British commander and the United States, with her great reserves, would be ready and able to divert forces to Britain if required, he told 4,000 officers and men of the British Home and Mediterranean Fleets assembled here.

"The public outcry over the appointment showed the regard in which the Royal Navy is held and it makes me very proud," he declared.

Lord Fraser said that experiences over the years had shown that the only way to deter Russia was to confront her with strength.

"I must commission more ships," he said. "You cannot train for minesweeping on a barrack square. We must get ships to sea and train at sea."

Describing Britain's programme for re-commissioning ships, Lord Fraser said that eight destroyers of the new, large 2,610-ton Daring class and many other small ships, particularly minesweepers, would be coming out in addition to the new 36,500-ton aircraft carrier Eagle.—Reuter.

Epidemic Control Ship

Washington March 5.

A specially equipped epidemic-control ship has been sent to the Far East as a precautionary measure, the Navy announced today.

Typhus epidemic has been reported among Communist troops in Korea, but no case of the disease has been reported among American or other United Nations troops.

The Navy said the special ship, a large infantry landing vessel, has been equipped to move into infected ports or beachheads and "knock out the disease before it spreads to epidemic proportions."—United Press.

Draft Of 18-Year Olds Approved

Washington, Mar. 5.

The Senate today voted in effect to approve the draft of 18-year-olds for 24 months of service.

The action came on two separate votes on amendments to the administration's draft bill for 18-year-olds. One vote rejected a proposal to set the lower draft age at 18½ years, and one approved a service period of 24 months.—United Press.

Mr Harold Bancroft, the United States representative, addressing the United Nations Collective Measures Committee, said: "The prompt development of coordination, however rudimentary, will, in our view, create an incentive for all States to set up United Nations units and plan for their participation in a universal system. The upward spiral will have begun."

The Collective Measures Committee, consisting of 14 nations, was set up to examine means of strengthening the United Nations collective security system.

It was established under the plan originated by Mr Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, which empowered the General Assembly to deal with cases of aggression when the veto blocked action in the Security Council.

The Acheson plan called upon each member nation to reserve part of its national forces for possible use by the United Nations to meet any aggression.

The Committee met for the first time today since it was brought into being by the General Assembly last autumn.

The countries represented on the Committee were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, Britain, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Mr Bancroft said that in the United States' view the Committee had to study and develop interim arrangements for the collective use of the forces which member nations had been asked to reserve.

BALANCED SYSTEM

"These arrangements," he said, "should be capable of immediate application and should be formulated as promptly as possible so that if the need for collective action were to arise in the near future the improving that was necessary in the Korean case would be substantially reduced."

Mr Bancroft said that a balanced and integrated collective security system could not be built up in a short time but such progress as they were able to make would be reflected immediately in the "progressively increasing capacity" of the United Nations for joint action in the common purpose.

"The Committee should also develop plans for the collective application of political, economic and psychological measures to restrain aggression or to meet it if it occurs," he said.

"Such measures by themselves or in conjunction with military action can become an important element of our universal collective strength."—Reuter.

CALL-UP BILL PASSED

London, Mar. 5.

The House of Commons tonight passed without a vote a Bill endorsing the Government's plans for calling up 250,000 reserves for 15 days' training with the forces this summer.

It now goes to the House of Lords. A clause in the Bill makes it illegal to incite anyone to disobey the call-up. The maximum penalty is £500 or two years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

BIG FOUR MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to last about 10 days.—Reuter.

END OF COLD WAR URGED

Paris, Mar. 5.

The West called on Soviet Russia on Monday night to join with it in a sweeping settlement of the cold war in Europe.

The Western proposals were presented by Mr Ernest Davies, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In a 20-minute speech, Mr Davies made it clear that the increasing strength of the Soviet and satellite armed forces was the main cause of tension in Europe. He said there could be no general European settlement unless these armed forces were reduced.—United Press.

W. GERMANS IN TOUCH

Bonn, Mar. 5.

M. Andre Francois Poncet, the French High Commissioner and this month's Chairman of the Allied High Commission, today handed to Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Federal Chancellor, the Western agenda for talks with the Soviet Union.

A German official said that M. Poncet reported personally to Dr Adenauer on yesterday's Paris meeting of the three Western representatives, where the agenda was drawn up.

This was the first practical result of the three Western Powers' promise to keep West Germany in the picture in their discussions with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Myxomatosis Challenge

Sydney, Mar. 5.

Mr J. H. Bayliss, former President of the Mildura Base Hospital, today challenged Mr Richard Casey, Minister of National Development, and Sir MacFarlane Burnet, world authority on virus diseases, to allow themselves to be inoculated with myxomatosis to prove their contention that it is not dangerous to humans.

Mr Bayliss said, "I challenge them to allow themselves to be used as guinea-pigs."

Mildura is in the centre of an area where encephalitis already has killed nearly 30 persons. Mr Casey's department is responsible for releasing myxomatosis-infected rabbits in an effort to wipe out Australia's rabbit population.—United Press.

Trains Snow-Bound

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Heavy snow in Niigata Prefecture crippled train traffic on the Kokuriku line yesterday. The snow, which piled up 36 inches at Naoetsu, kept three passenger trains and 23 freight trains snow-bound.—Reuter.



Vladimir Clementis, former Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who is under arrest in Prague on a charge of treason. His wife has also been arrested by the Communist authorities.—Central Press.

New Roads In Matter Of Hours By New US Army Equipment

Washington, Mar. 5.

The Army's new world is "miniaturization." It means the replacing of large and cumbersome equipment with smaller and lighter types that will do an equally good or better job.

Among the "miniaturized" items is a 45-pound teleprinter for relaying messages. It replaced the 225-pound machine. A 22-pound field telephone switchboard replaced two other models weighing 48 and 72 pounds. The new one is also shock proof and waterproof.

A new type of telephone wire weighing 48 pounds per mile will replace wire weighing 132 pounds a mile. Polyethylene, new electrical insulation, makes the use of rubber unnecessary. It also can be laid by aircraft at a speed of 120 miles an hour.

The Army has developed a 200-pound gas turbine engine as powerful as a 3,000-pound diesel engine. It requires no cooling system. While it burns more fuel than ordinary gasoline and diesel engines, it can be operated on gasoline, kerosene, light of heavy oil or bottled gas.

One of the army's newest and handiest tricks is to build hard-surfaced highways from loose sand at the rate of eight miles an hour. The Army said that two liquids—both unidentified but reported to cost 16 cents a pound—are mixed together and poured into the sand from a bulldozer as it passes over the beach or other sandy surface. Chemical reaction causes the surface to harden. It is capable of supporting a jeep within two hours and a loaded truck weighing up to 13½ tons within 24 hours. The Army said that high-

ways can be built by this process at the rate of 720 feet per minute.—United Press.

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